

## 100 DEAD IN NASHVILLE WRECK

WORK OR FIGHT  
ORDER SPECIFIC,  
SAYS MAJ. TRENT

If Your Employment Is Not  
Listed You Are Not  
Affected.

## PRAISES TENNESSEE SPIRIT

Lay No Dependence in German  
Rumors of Collapse—Must  
Feed New Millions.

In general, Maj. Grant Trent of the  
provost office in Washington, outlined  
the "work-or-fight" rule at the court-  
house Tuesday at 10 a.m.

Maj. Trent is making a tour of the  
south speaking on this widely dis-  
cussed rule. He comes as a personal  
representative of General Crowder to  
talk to the war workers, both in local  
and district boards, the Y. M. C. A.,  
and other branches of the work.

However, the speaker did not go into  
the minutiae of the "work-or-fight"  
rule.

"That concerns your local boards and  
your district boards," he stated. "These  
local institutions have a more intimate  
knowledge of local conditions than  
does the Washington office."

"General Crowder has published in  
detail exactly the rules and profes-  
sions to which the rule applies. He  
has also published a detailed interpre-  
tation of the rule. Unless the 'work-or-  
fight' rule applies specifically to your  
case, it does not affect you at all."

The auditorium on the third floor of  
the courthouse was filled to capacity.  
Prolonged cheering interrupted both  
Maj. Rutledge Smith, who introduced  
Maj. Trent, and the speaker of the  
morning himself.

Harry Adler, of the district board,  
was chairman of the meeting. He in-  
troduced Maj. Smith at 10:15, who in  
turn presented Maj. Trent to the  
audience as "General Crowder's right-  
hand man."

Compliments Tennessee.  
"Tennessee has the best, or at least  
one of the best organized corps of war  
workers in America," began Maj.  
Trent, "and I think this opinion pre-  
vails in Washington. Did you know  
that every man in the draft headquar-  
ters in Tennessee has a son in the  
army either in France or preparing to  
go to France? Everything that this  
state has is invested in the war."

"When General Crowder entered  
upon his duties in Washington, he  
said that he knew the success of this  
war depended upon the 4,667 local and  
184 district boards of this Union. He  
said he wished he could get into per-  
sonal touch with every man of these  
boards and shake them over. They are  
lawyers, doctors, judges, business men,  
who are laying down enormous  
comes to serve their country without  
pay."

"When the history of this war is  
written, two pages will be bright,  
the page devoted to women, and that  
devoted to the personnel of the war  
boards."

"In furtherance of Gen. Crowder's  
desire to meet this great and patriotic  
body of men personally, I come today  
as his representative, to meet you  
men who are devoting your time to  
this cause."

The speaker then stated that Amer-  
ica's cause in this war was just, and  
that the only way it could be brought  
to a close was by a complete military  
victory.

The only way this could be brought  
about, he stated, was through a unified  
people behind the president.

"In Washington reports come in  
from the north, east, south and west,  
showing that the American people are  
unanimous behind President Wilson. It  
is true that in a few sections of the  
west we have a foreign population, but  
in Tennessee, I do not believe there is  
one disloyal man. Much of this is  
due to the work of men like Major  
Smith and Mr. Brown."

"However, each man must do his in-  
dividual part in winning this war."  
In showing how the "work or fight"  
rule was hinged to this idea, Maj.  
Trent continued:

"The individual American has been  
accustomed to determine his own af-  
fairs, family and business. Now we  
must subordinate for the time being  
our political and civil rights for the  
good of our government. All of us  
have something to do, no matter  
whether it be to go to the front or  
stay at home and work. The single  
dominant idea with every man should  
be to aid his government in this crisis;  
all else is a side issue."

Develop Manpower.  
"Now, the first way any man can  
aid in this crisis is in the development  
of the manpower of America. In the  
old days 'manpower' meant the man  
a nation could put in the battle line;  
today it means the whole of a people."

FRENCH ATTACK ON 21-2 MILE FRONT RESULTS  
IN PENETRATION GERMAN LINES ONE MILEGERMAN TROOPS ATTEMPT  
TO DISLODGE POILUS

Counter-Blow in Area of New Advance by French  
Repulsed—All Gains Maintained and Losses  
Inflicted, 450 Prisoners Taken—Enemy  
Guns Bombard British Posts.

Paris, July 9.—French troops early this morning attacked the  
German lines on a front of about two and one-half miles west of  
Antheuil, on the front between Montdidier and the Oise, pen-  
etrating the enemy positions and realizing an advance of a mile at  
certain points, the war office announced today.

A German counter-attack upon the French lines at the Loges  
farm in the area of this advance was repulsed, the French entirely  
maintaining their gains. Prisoners were taken to the number of  
450, including fourteen officers.

In the Longpont region east of the Retz forest the French in-  
creased their gains of yesterday and took additional prisoners.

In the vicinity of Hill 204.  
The statement reads:  
"Between Montdidier and the River  
Oise the French at 5:30 o'clock this  
morning carried out a local operation  
west of Antheuil on a front of four  
kilometers. The French troops, sup-  
ported by tanks, penetrated the Ger-  
man lines, captured Ferme Porte and  
the Ferme des Loges and realized an  
advance of 1,800 meters at certain  
points."

"A counter-attack at the Ferme des  
Loges was repulsed, the French main-  
taining all their gains. Prisoners were  
taken to the number of 450, including  
fourteen officers."

"South of the Aisne the artillery  
duel continued active throughout the  
night in the vicinity of Chaigny farm.  
The French increased their advance  
at this point, taking twenty prisoners,  
including one officer."

"The artillery of both sides was  
active west and north of Chateau-  
Thierry, notably in the vicinity of  
Hill 204."

"Patrols took prisoners in the  
Champagne, in the sector of Mar-  
quises and in the direction of Butte  
Chouffey."

Raids Net Prisoners.  
(Associated Press.)  
Early July 9.—Raids operations  
carried out last night by British  
troops in the region east of Arras  
netted a few prisoners, the war of-  
fice announced today.

South of the Somme river the Ger-  
man artillery has been displaying  
activity in bombarding the positions  
recently captured by British forces  
there.

The statement reads:  
"During the night London troops  
carried out a successful raid east of  
Arras, capturing a few prisoners and  
a machine gun."

"The enemy's artillery has been  
active against the positions recently  
captured by us north of the Somme."

probable duration of the war, I will  
quote a French soldier I met in Wash-  
ington. A party of men were discus-  
sing the length of the present hostilities,  
and at last some man asked the  
Frenchman his opinion.

"I don't know," said the Gaul, "but I  
think the first ten years will be the  
worst."

"The point I wish to impress upon  
you is the greater effort we put forth  
the less will be these years of war and  
the fewer will be the American graves  
in France."

In totaling up the American man-  
power to resist the Hun invasion, Maj.  
Trent gave some interesting figures:  
"Exclusive of boys and women,  
America had at the beginning of the  
war about 25,000,000 laborers. We now  
have in the army 2,000,000 men, in the  
navy 500,000, in shipbuilding 500,000,  
farm labor 12,000,000 and war indus-  
tries 17,000,000 or 18,000,000."

"Also before the war we had a nor-  
mal influx of about 1,000,000 immi-  
grant laborers per year. Since the  
outbreak of hostilities this has been  
almost completely shut off. The result  
is a shortage of manpower. What can  
we do? We must have millions more  
soldiers; we must have millions of  
farm laborers, not only to feed our  
own country and our own soldiers, but  
at least 60,000,000 foreigners will be  
dependent upon America for food. This  
forms a serious and difficult situation,  
but there are ways out of the diffi-  
culty—first, Chinese labor."

"On this subject I will not touch. I  
am in this subject to express an op-  
inion either for or against the importa-  
tion of Chinese labor, but I do know  
that there are millions of free laborers  
in the Orient who would be only too  
glad to come to our shores and do this  
work."

"Second, by the employment of wom-  
en labor."

"Third, by every man doing some  
man's work and giving the easy pos-  
itions to women."

"This is the object of my address.  
We want to take up the slack in Amer-  
ica's man-power."

"Let doctors, lawyers and profes-  
sional men, who use chauffeurs, drive  
their own cars and allow the chauffeur  
to go to the army or to work."

"Lawyers can do their own office  
work and let off their head clerks."

"In our great northwest, the farms  
are run in three shifts of eight hours  
each, or that is working 24 hours per  
day, others have two shifts, working  
12 hours each."

"In the northwest, the merchants  
give twelve days per month as workers  
on the farms. They put their wives  
and daughters in charge of their stores  
and go forth to the farms to work."

"Why do they do this? Because ev-  
erything that America stands for, ev-  
erything that Americans hold dear is in  
the balance in this contest."

"As for the exact application of the  
'work-or-fight' rule, I have given you  
the spirit. The local and district  
boards can apply it to your particular  
circumstances. I will not go into that  
matter. The work-or-fight rule is  
merely General Crowder's appeal for  
each man to do his part in this egi-  
gant contest. You may not have the in-  
dividual honor of wearing the uniform  
on Europe's battle grounds, but each  
man can do his part at home among  
American fields and factories."

## HARVESTING A CROP OF HUNS



An American patrol near Chateau-Thierry going out to bring in a batch of prisoners. Below, some types of German "kultur" they brought back with them. Darwin was right!

HUNGARIANS SUFFER  
BRUNT OF LOSSES

Rome Estimates Loss of Twen-  
ty Thousand Killed Between  
July 2 and 6.

(International News Service.)  
Thousands of men lost by German al-  
lies in the ill-fated offensive against  
Italy, the greater part of them were  
Hungarians, according to information  
from Budapest.

Hungarian deputies have delivered a  
protest to the Hungarian parliament  
against the excessive losses on the  
Piave, denouncing the Austrian gen-  
eral staff for the annihilation of five  
Hungarian regiments, adding that hun-  
dreds of thousands of men were lost  
in the campaign against Italy.

The Hungarian press has joined in  
the campaign furiously, accusing the  
Austrians of sacrificing Hungarian  
soldiers.

Rome, July 9.—The Austro-Hun-  
garians lost 20,000 men between July 2  
and 6, or one-half of the men engaged,  
the war office announces.

SHAW THINKS TIME IS  
RIPE TO DISCUSS PEACE

He Favors Basis of Reasonable  
Disarmament Through Sep-  
arate Negotiations.

(International News Service.)  
Copenhagen, July 9.—"The time is  
ripe to discuss peace on the basis of  
reasonable disarmament through sep-  
arate negotiations instead of a round  
table," says George Bernhard in the  
Vossische Zeitung, of Berlin, said a dis-  
patch from that city today.

Bernhard's terms call for a restora-  
tion of German colonies, a mercantile  
agreement with England, the restora-  
tion of occupied districts in Persia and  
the recognition of the Brest-Litovsk  
peace treaty between the Russian bol-  
sheviks and the central powers.

Bernhard said he would agree to  
President Wilson's policy of "self-deter-  
mination if applied to India and Ire-  
land."

Maj. J. S. ye Goes to  
Surgeon-General's Force

Maj. J. S. Dye, formerly a promi-  
nent Chattanooga physician, who  
has been in charge of the base hos-  
pital at Greenville, S. C., has re-  
ceived orders to report in Wash-  
ington at once. Maj. Dye has re-  
ceived an appointment on the staff  
of the surgeon-general. This is  
considered by military officials as a  
very important appointment.

NO CHATTANOOGANS  
IN RAILROAD WRECK

W. C. Stacy Might Have Been  
Passenger but Failed to  
Make Connection.

So far as the railway officials here  
were informed, there were no Chatta-  
noogans in the list of casualties. In  
fact, train No. 4, one of those wrecked,  
leaving here at 1:35 o'clock Monday  
night, did not carry a Chattanooga  
passenger.

One Chattanooga, W. C.  
Stacy, assistant manager of the Prov-  
ident Life and Casualty company, would  
have been on No. 4 but for the fact  
that he missed the train in Nashville  
Tuesday morning. He left here Mon-  
day for a business trip to Kentucky,  
intending to leave Nashville Tuesday  
morning on No. 4, but, as stated,  
missed the train and so remained in  
Nashville.

He telephoned these facts to A. S.  
Coldwell Tuesday. He could give no  
details of the wreck, but said it had  
caused a great deal of excitement in  
Nashville, and rumors placed the  
death list all the way from twenty-five  
to 100.

The two engineers, Dave Kennedy  
and William Lloyd, who were killed,  
lived in Nashville. They were two of  
the oldest and best known engineers  
on the road.

This wreck occurred within ten miles  
of Harpeth bridge, where about thirty-  
five years ago occurred one of the most  
serious wrecks in the history of the  
road. This was due to the breaking  
of a bridge over Harpeth river.

There were something like seventy-  
five casualties in this wreck, including  
some of the most prominent people in  
the state.

Nashville hospitals have been taxed  
to their capacity with people injured  
Tuesday morning when passenger  
trains Nos. 1 and 4 collided near Bell  
Meade park. The task of removing  
the dead and injured from the wreck  
will take up the greater part of the  
day. A number of those brought  
to the hospitals during the morning  
succumbed to their injuries. Some of  
the victims were badly mangled.

Most of those killed were colored la-  
borers who were en route to Nashville  
to work in the big powder plant at  
Hadley's bend. A large number of  
them were from Arkansas.

Information from Nashville about  
noon Tuesday was that the number  
of dead at that time would reach fifty,  
with the injured estimated at seventy-  
five or 100. It was thought that the  
injured would number fully 100.

Some of the cars were split in two.  
An express car plowed its way through  
a passenger car. It was necessary to  
jack up the express car in order to ex-  
tricate the dead and injured.

Following the collision fire broke out  
and two cars were destroyed by the  
flames.

While no official cause has been as-  
signed for the wreck, a report is in  
circulation in Nashville that the crew  
of the outbound train failed to heed  
orders. The information is that this  
train was supposed to stop at a way

ALLIED AEROS APPLY  
BRAKES TO HUN DRIVE

German Military Machine Ef-  
fectively Halted When Airmen  
Aid Artillery and Infantry.

(Associated Press.)  
With the British Army in France,  
June 28.—While the main resistance to  
a great enemy drive must necessarily  
come from the artillery and infantry,  
it is not always realized how much the  
allied air forces contribute to the work  
of applying the brakes to the German  
military machine.

During the early stages of an off-  
ensive, the whole character of air fight-  
ing changes. While maintaining re-  
connaissance and bombing behind the  
enemy's lines, a great number of ma-  
chines are sent up with a roving com-  
mission to harass and impede the ad-  
vance by causing the maximum of in-  
convenience. They attack cross-roads  
and important junctions, they destroy  
dumps and transports and then dis-  
perse concentrations of troops.

Fastest Planes Employed.  
For this work some of the fastest  
and most mobile of fighting machines  
are employed, flown by pilots specially  
trained for obstructive fighting. In  
modern war an advance must go by  
night table. An hour's delay in taking  
an objective, the result of an unex-  
pectedly obstinate resistance at a vital  
point may lead to the dislocation of the  
whole movement.

There can be little doubt that the  
failure of the German high command  
to develop the initial advantages  
gained in the fighting this spring was  
due largely to the splendid work done  
by the entente airmen.

Murder of Von Mirbach  
Confirmed by Consul

(International News Service.)  
Washington, July 9.—The murder of  
Count Von Mirbach, German ambas-  
sador to Russia, is confirmed in a con-  
sular dispatch received at the state de-  
partment from Archangel today. It  
states that the assassination occurred  
at 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon, and  
adds that street fighting in Moscow is  
progressing.

Other reports reaching the state de-  
partment tell of the arrest of bolshevik  
leaders by social revolutionists.

FAST PASSENGER  
TRAINS COLLIDE

Hundred Killed and More Than  
Eighty Injured in N., C. &  
St. L. Accident.

## COACHES TELESCOPED

Railroad Gossip Blames No. 4  
for Collision With No. 1 in  
West Nashville.

(Associated Press.)  
(Associated Press.)  
Nashville, July 9.—At 2 o'clock  
this afternoon the number of per-  
sons killed and injured in the ter-  
rible wreck on the Nashville,  
Chattanooga & St. Louis railway,  
just west of Nashville, this morn-  
ing, when passenger trains No. 1  
from Memphis and St. Louis and  
No. 4 bound to Memphis, collided,  
had not been definitely estab-  
lished. It was estimated that the  
number of killed was 100, of  
whom twenty to twenty-five are  
white people. Hospital lists of  
the injured at that time ran over  
eighty, mostly negroes. The iden-  
tified white dead include:

Robert Long, United States avi-  
ation corps, Nashville.

William Farris, Nashville.

Dave Gardner, Nashville.

John T. Whitfield, Nashville.

Newton M. Vanderbrook, Jack-  
son, Tenn.

S. J. Vaughn, Greenville, S. C.

Nashville, July 9.—The worst  
disaster in the history of the  
Nashville, Chattanooga & St.  
Louis railway occurred this morn-  
ing at 7:15 o'clock when passen-  
ger train No. 1 from Memphis  
and St. Louis and passenger train  
No. 4 bound for Memphis, col-  
lided near Nashville, destroying  
both engines and demolishing six  
coaches crowded with passengers.

The railroad rushed relief trains to  
the scene of the wreck, and in a short  
time hundreds of men were working  
like Trojans to rescue the victims.  
Automobiles by the hundreds sped to  
the scene and those who escaped un-  
hurt in the wreck also assisted in the  
relief work.

Mrs. Thomas at Scene.

Mrs. John W. Thomas, widow of  
John W. Thomas, president of the  
Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis  
railway, arrived on the scene as soon  
as news of the wreck reached her. She  
brought bandages and worked hero-  
ically with the injured. Many girls  
assisted in the work. The two  
trains came together with an impact  
heard throughout that end of the city.  
Both engines, three baggage cars and  
six passenger coaches were demol-  
ished. Fire started from the engine  
boilers and consumed two coaches.  
Two hundred negroes were on the  
Memphis train coming here to work  
at the powder plant. Only 11 of  
these had been accounted for at 11  
o'clock. The smoke of No. 4 was  
telescoped by the baggage car of No.  
1. Four white men were caught be-  
tween the walls and their legs  
crushed. They were visible from the  
outside. Whiskey was handed through  
to them and they were finally got-  
ten out.

Engineer Wm. F. Lloyd and  
Fireman Tom Kelly, of No. 4, both  
of Nashville, were killed. En-  
gineer Dave C. Kennedy and  
Fireman Luther L. Meadows, of  
No. 1, both of Nashville, were  
killed. Kennedy had been in the  
road a service thirty-five years.

Lieut. J. D. Andrews, Jr., of the  
United States engineering corps,  
and son of a prominent real estate  
dealer, was among the first to es-  
cape from the wreckage and begin  
the work of assisting those who  
were trapped in the shattered cars.

Lieut. Don Long, of the United  
States Aviation service, son of Lieut.  
R. N. Long, of Nashville police force,  
was among the seriously injured, be-  
ing caught between two car seats and  
his body badly crushed. For more  
than two hours he was thus impris-  
oned, with three dead men piled across  
his lap.

White Passengers Injured.

Among the white passengers in-  
jured are:

A. C. Musser, Octavia, Pa.; cut  
on face, scalp wound.

R. A. Davis, Hickman, Ky.; in-  
ternal injuries; head lacerated.

Lieut. Don Long, Nashville, avi-  
ation corps; body crushed.

Cecil Grimes, Hohenwald, Tenn.;  
body and back.

D. M. Heath, Nashville, Ky.;  
injured about head; unconscious.

J. T. Simmons, Jackson, Tenn.;  
fractured ribs.

Russell Pollock, Carruthers-  
ville, Mo.; slightly injured face.

Elton Cook, Centerville, Ark.;  
slightly injured right side.

Bert Pierce, Ola, Ark.; back in-  
jured.

—, Martin, engineer; badly  
burned.

—, Kennedy, mail clerk;  
badly burned.

—, Moore, extensive scalp  
wound; fractured skull.

—, J. T. Simmons, Jackson, Tenn.;  
fractured ribs.

—, Russell Pollock, Carruthers-  
ville, Mo.; slightly injured face.

—, Elton Cook, Centerville, Ark.;  
slightly injured right side.

—, Bert Pierce, Ola, Ark.; back in-  
jured.

(Continued on Page Ten.)